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REPORT

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U.S. Department of the Interior •



National Park Service • Archeological Assistance Division • Washington, DC

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM

The work of the Federal Highway Administration is highly visible to the public. Driving along the interstates and roads constructed as part of the Federal-Aid Highway program, we encounter State highway crews repairing and improving old roads and cutting new ones. Some of the workers along these roadways are very likely to be archeologists from the State highway offices who are surveying and testing for archeological sites.

This article describes the role of highway archeologists at the State and Federal levels. Highway archeology, beginning with the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, has been a leader in the preservation movement. The progress of the highway archeology program from permitted "salvage" to planned mitigation mirrors the history of the movement, and the increasing involvement of State highway agencies in "public archeology" reflects the current emphasis on increasing public awareness and appreciation of archeological resources.

Federal-State Cooperation. There is not one cultural resources program for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), but many. The FHWA is a decentralized agency that maintains a Division Office in each State and territory. Each Division Office works closely with its respective State highway agency. The archeological work is conducted by the staff of the State highway agencies. All federally funded State highway planning and development done on behalf of the FHWA has to comply with historic preservation legislation.

The funding base for the federally aided program was created under a series of Federal-Aid Highway Acts. Revenues from the sale of motor fuels, trucks, tires, oil, and other associated products are placed in a Highway

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TRAINING for ARCHEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

Unlike many other large Federal agencies the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) does not manage huge tracts of Federal land, does not have extensive funding for projects or subsidies, nor does it act as a permitting authority. The SCS mostly provides technical assistance--primarily to private landowners. In so doing, it creates a Federal undertaking that must comply with the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thousands of SCS field personnel deal with soil conservation problems by working daily on small farms or ranches and with communities or Indian tribes. This may include work with ponds, dams, water catchments, channeling, soil erosion, and drainage systems to insure a secure and productive future for our society. This assistance amounts to over one million actions a year.

Quite often SCS may be engaged in conservation practices affecting hundreds of acres, but which may only potentially impact cultural resources in 10 or 20 of those acres. Because of such situations, SCS procedure for compliance with the Section 106 process is not always understood at the field level. In reality, this process is covered by a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between SCS and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

To aid the implementation of this process, each SCS State Office has one person designated as a Cultural Resources Coordinator (CRC). With the exception of Iowa, which does have an archeologist on staff, the CRC is usually selected because of interest and some professional or scholastic background that would contribute to the cultural resources process. It should

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Trust Fund. These funds are made available to the States to assist them in developing their highways in the Federal-Aid Highway system.

A highway improvement program is drawn up annually by each State. The State develops plans, requests bids, awards contracts for individual projects, and supervises construction. The FHWA Division Office reviews, monitors, and approves the State's work as it progresses. Ten FHWA Regional Offices throughout the country monitor the work and provide guidance to the divisional offices in their assigned States. FHWA's Washington Headquarters monitors the work of the Division and Regional offices and provides technical and policy guidelines.

The State highway agencies are responsible for seeing that the tasks necessary for identifying and assessing impacts to archeological resources are carried out. At first, State highway agencies contracted with professional archeologists outside the agencies. Today, 65% of the agencies employ full- or part-time archeologists.

Since cultural resource protection is not the primary mission of either FHWA or the State highway agencies, the cultural resource staff bridges the gap between highway engineers and preservationists. One of the advantages resulting from this in-house expertise is the incorporation of the staff early into the State highway planning process. Archeologists are able to anticipate problems and advise the State about the ones that can be resolved at the local level. This leads to fewer difficulties during project construction and less involvement with the Washington office.

From Permitted "Salvage" to Planned Mitigation. When the New Mexico Division of FHWA (then the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce) and the New Mexico State Highway Department became aware that very important archeological resources in their State, and across the nation, were being destroyed by highway construction, they took upon themselves the responsibility to find ways to protect these resources from the damages caused by highway construction.

Both agencies took immediate action to change the highway program to ensure that archeological resources were considered as elements in highway planning and construction processes. Federal and State funds were allocated for salvaging archeological resources. Both agencies sought authorization for a statewide salvage

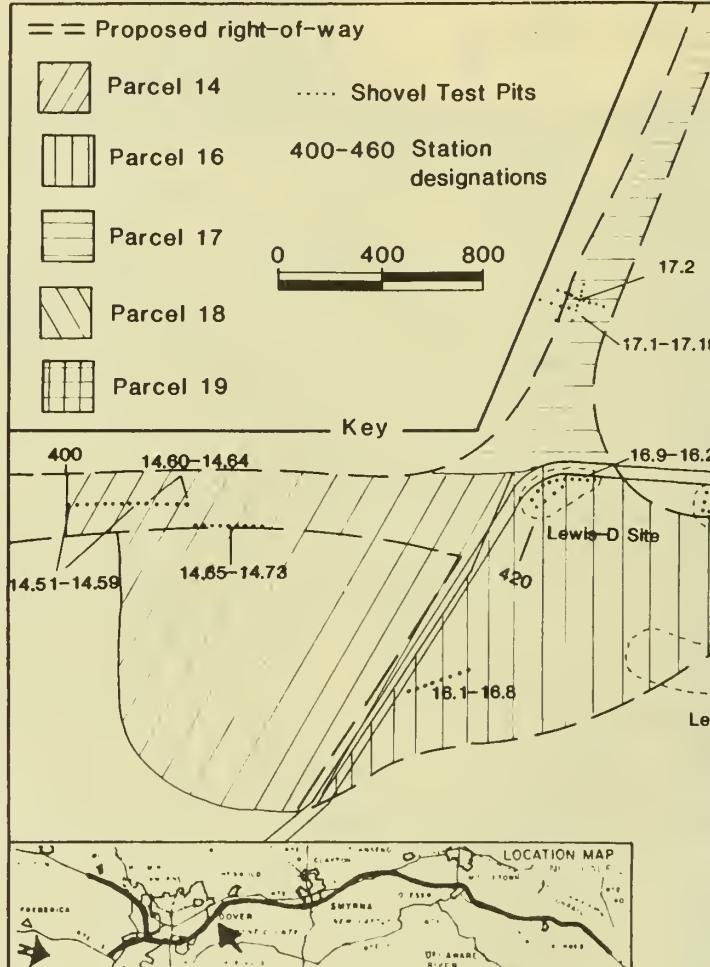
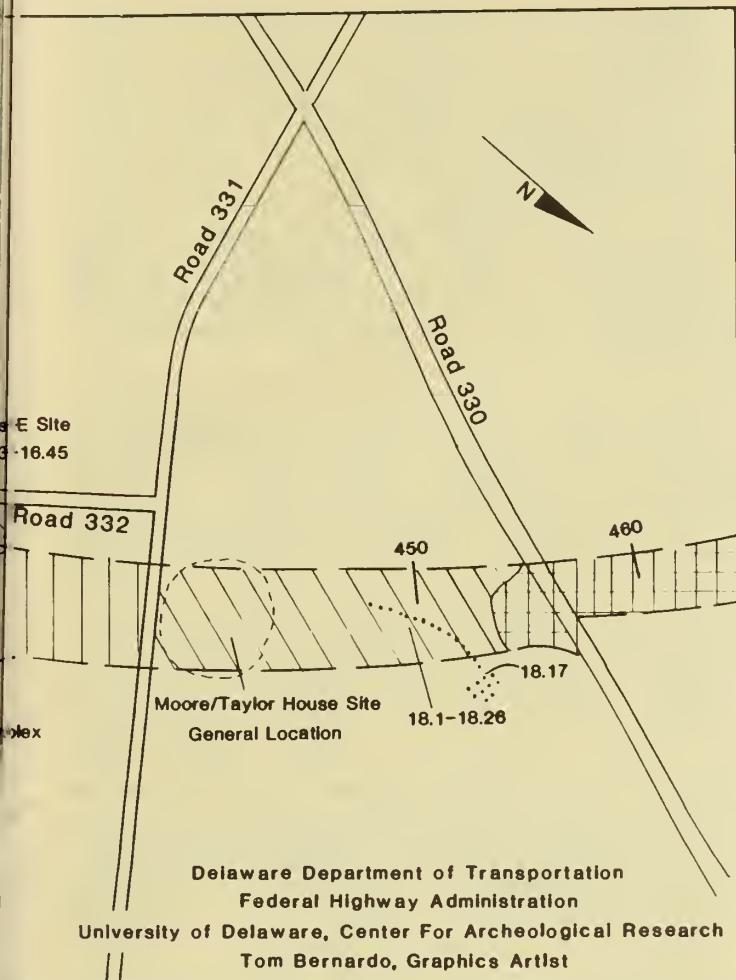


Figure 1. Cultural resources survey of a 48 mile linear corridor

program. Two years later Congress took this statewide program as a model for legislation. As early as 1956, the FHWA was one of the few Federal agencies authorized by Federal law to expend its own funds to salvage or protect archeological resources.

Ten years later two major pieces of legislation protecting archeological resources were passed. The highway archeology program was in the forefront when, in 1966, the same year that the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was enacted, Congress passed the Department of Transportation Act.

Highway archeology is affected by Section 4(f) found in the Department of Transportation Act, as well as Section 106 procedures found in NHPA. Section 4(f) states that a proposed project may not "use" land from a historic site without demonstrating that there is no "feasible and prudent alternative," and that "all possible planning has been done to minimize harm to the property."

REPORT**Delaware Route 1 Project.**

Impacts of highway construction on historic sites, for example, have been minimized by specific protective and enhancement measures required by Section 4(f). An 800-foot shift in a highway realignment avoided a historic 18th century Colonial home near Richmond National Battlefield Park in Virginia. The relocation of an abandoned National Register railroad depot earned the Idaho Transportation Department a prestigious award from the Idaho Historic Preservation Council. The 1901 chateau-style depot was stabilized and preserved and then donated to the city for a museum.

With the passage of the 1966 legislation, the highway archeology program shifted from permitted salvage and excavation to a mandatory program that requires identification, evaluation, and appropriate mitigation, whether site avoidance, site protection, or data recovery. Unlike many Federal agencies that work under a Washington umbrella, each State highway agency functions rather independently, and day-to-day procedures may vary from State to State even though FHWA

guidelines are followed. If a State highway agency has in-house staff, the archeologists are usually responsible for surveying and evaluating archeological resources in and along highway corridors.

Highway corridors or rights-of-way are normally a few hundred feet wide and may be many miles in length (Figure 1). Highway archeologists have likened surveying these narrow corridors to a sampling problem. Many archeologists use narrow transects as a sampling technique to predict site locations. The major difference between sampling transects and highway corridors is that the highway routes are not designed using archeological criteria.

Even though a highway corridor may not provide for predictive modeling, however, by covering long miles these corridors may enable archeologists to assess how artifacts and occupational features change from site to site across the landscape. Besides comparing sites to one another along the corridor, archeologists can often place these sites in context if regional site data are adequate. Indeed, sites found in highway rights-of-way contribute significantly to the growth of regional and statewide archeological databases.

Many highway projects involve minor improvements, such as widening shoulders or straightening curves, which will increase as the nation's highway infrastructure ages. Since many of the rights-of-way of these old roads have never been surveyed, archeologists will be faced with the assessment of disturbed sites and undisturbed sites. One of the difficulties that archeologists face is the limited surface areas usually affected by these planned improvements. The discovery of a single site in an isolated context can be even more difficult to assess than sites occurring along a corridor. Moreover, in trying to avoid a site, the highway engineers have few construction options resulting in fewer preservation options for the archeologists.

Although State highway agencies try to avoid archeological sites whenever possible, data recovery through excavation is often unavoidable. To avoid a site by curving a road around it, for example, may be impractical from both engineering and safety standpoints. If, after coordinating with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the FHWA Division Administrator, data recovery is deemed appropriate, State agencies usually enter into a contract with other institutions or companies to perform the mitigative work. The majority of State highway agencies that contract out all or part of their archeological work enter into contract agreements with their sister State agencies that have

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HIGHWAY ARCHEOLOGY and THE PUBLIC

Highway archeology lends itself well to public involvement because the work often occurs in close proximity to urban areas or in areas where roads offer easy access to a site. For example, in the 1970s, the I-270 bypass of St. Louis, IL, impacted major sites within the well-known Mississippi bottom lands. The media kept the public continually informed about the project, and Illinois produced a video that was broadcast on public television.

State highway agencies in a number of other states (for example: Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and New Jersey) are also producing videos of on-site activities. Two States, Kansas and Wisconsin, have even produced videos on the treatment of historic bridges, and the Montana Department of Highways recently initiated an ambitious program of public education and interpretation for its historic bridges and roads.



Figure 2. Bilingual Information board at Las Collnas visitor center Arizona. (Photo courtesy of Arizona Department of Transportation)

Recent efforts by States to involve the public in highway archeology have been highly successful. The 1988 amendments to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, emphasize the need for Federal land managers to apprise the public of the significance of archeological resources on public and Indian lands. Archeologists in the State highway agencies have recognized such a need, and even though there is no similar legislative mandate for the FHWA, staff archeologists have been working hard on programs that will educate and involve the public as part of a long-term preservation strategy.

Arizona launched one of the most intensive archeological data recovery programs in 1982 and 1983 in conjunction with the construction of I-10. The location of the project within the Phoenix metropolitan area caused widespread public interest in the excavation of Hohokam sites. Encouraged by FHWA and the Arizona Department of Transportation, the archeological consultants established on-site visitor centers during fieldwork at the sites of Las Colinas and La Ciudad (Figure 2). At Las Colinas, the Arizona State Museum counted 3,000 visitors, while 2,400 people visited Arizona State University's excavations at La Ciudad. Visitors included vocational archeologists, school groups, tour groups, senior citizens, and professional archeologists. The media regularly covered the progress of the excavations. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the University of Arizona published a popular version of the Las Colinas report. The *Arizona Highways* magazine also published an article on La Ciudad. The public archeology program was well-received and considered a success by all who participated.



Figure 3. Visitors at the Trenton Complex I-295/I-195 excavations. (Photo by Rob Tucker, courtesy of FHWA, New Jersey DOT, and Berger & Associates)

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Idaho's Transportation Department took similar steps to involve the public. Two sites affiliated with the Great Basin Culture were excavated due to a major State highway realignment. Although located in the mountains, 25 miles from any major population center, approximately 400 visitors toured the project in two months. A documentary/training video was produced. After the analysis was completed, a public display was placed in a nearby library, and copies of the report were distributed to interested persons. On another project in northern Idaho, the Idaho Transportation Department used volunteers, which enhanced public understanding of archeology and contributed to cost savings. Volunteers included family groups, a number of "armchair" archeologists, and retired professionals from other disciplines. Extensive media coverage brought visitors and even unsolicited participants, with garden trowels in hand!

The examples from these two States, Arizona and Idaho, illustrate the direction being taken by a number of State highway agencies that are actively developing similar programs (Figure 3).

For more information about your State public involvement with archeological activities, contact your State highway agency or Jeanette Gaston, Chairperson of the Association of Transportation Archeologists (address below).

ASSOCIATION of TRANSPORTATION ARCHEOLOGISTS

Because archeologists who work in State highway agencies encounter similar organizational structures and similar logistical problems, an Association of Transportation Archeologists was formed in 1984. The association operates an effective communications network about technological and administrative concerns related to highway planning. It holds its meetings annually in conjunction with the Society for American Archaeology annual meeting. Meetings are open to all interested parties, and speakers and guests from other agencies are often invited to speak about issues of mutual concern. Individuals who wish more information about the Association should contact **Jeanette Gaston, Chairperson, Idaho Transportation Department, P.O. Box 7129, Boise, ID 83707-1129; telephone (208) 334-8479.**

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archeological expertise, such as State museums or State historical societies. The archeologists in the State highway agencies then maintain oversight responsibilities for the work involved.

Sometimes special restrictions may be placed in highway construction contracts to protect archeological site areas falling outside of project limits. Site boundaries generally do not conform to the boundaries of the rights-of-way. The only land that is managed directly by State highway agencies is the right-of-way. In many cases, the right-of-way is only an easement across public lands. Extensive coordination of the different owners and Federal land managing agencies is required in order to execute data recovery activities, especially when responsibility for land management stays with the applicable Federal agency. This is especially true in the West where so much land is owned publicly.

The FHWA cultural resource program has traveled a long and dusty road from its inception as a salvage operation to today's programs executed by professional staff. Archeological investigations for highway projects have expanded the archeological database considerably in most States. In addition to contributing to existing knowledge, new data and methodological advances have been realized. For example, the Michigan Department of Transportation, in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, investigated a logging camp reoccupied during the Depression by Black homesteaders from Chicago who were lured by unscrupulous promoters promising attractive and easily obtainable farm land. Structures and domestic refuse recovered from the site provided an insight into an obscure episode of American history.

Highway archeology contributes significantly to the overall Federal Archeology Program, and the archeologists in the State highway agencies will continue their efforts to manage the nation's archeological resources more effectively. Future goals include expanding the role of public education and public involvement, signing cooperative agreements with other agencies, and designing innovative research orientations.

Readers who are interested in learning more about the Federal Highway Administration program should contact **Bruce Eberle, Archeologist, Office of Environmental Policy, HEV-20, FHWA, U.S. DOT, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-9173.**

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**SCS-TRAINING for ARCHEOLOGICAL
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be remembered that SCS field personnel are almost all college trained (e.g.; soil engineers, conservationists, agronomists) and typically look at problems with a technical eye. When the CRC does encounter a problem for which more expertise is needed, he or she can contact the Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS) at one of the four regional SCS National Technical Centers¹. The four CRSs are professional archeologists with regional expertise.

Because of the limited number of specialists and thousands of SCS personnel involved in a large number of daily technical actions, development of a nationwide program to educate SCS personnel in agency cultural resources procedures was begun in 1984. Under the guidance of Diane Gelburd of the Economics and Social Sciences Division, several problems were identified. For

example, it was discovered that SCS employees at that point did not have sufficient knowledge or skills to:

- understand the historic preservation laws that affect SCS activities;
- carry out cultural resources procedural requirements;
- learn how to avoid adverse effects on cultural resources and select the least damaging, most cost-effective conservation alternatives;
- obtain and use available local assistance (colleges, museums, historical and archeological societies);
- identify and document cultural resources in the field; or
- relate the benefits of cultural resources conservation to SCS programs and activities.

SCS TRAINING MODULES

Module 1: "Cultural Resources - Why Are They Important?"

This module defines cultural resources, discusses why they are important, and explains the reasons why SCS protects them.

Module 2: "Cultural Resources in the Planning Process"

This explains the importance of planning for the presence of cultural resources in conservation activities and outlines the planning process.

Module 3: "Using Existing Information to Identify Cultural Resources"

This shows how to conduct a cultural resource review by examining current sources of information.

Module 4: "Identifying Cultural Resources In the Field"

This explains how to identify and document the presence of cultural resources on the ground as part of an environmental evaluation during planning.

Module 5: "Evaluating Cultural Resources"

This explains how a cultural resource is determined to be significant according to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

Module 6: "Considering Cultural Resources During Implementation"

This discusses different types of mitigation plans, tells how such plans are carried out, and explains how to handle cultural resources discovered during construction.

Module 7: "The Early Americans Regional History and Prehistory"

This treats the history and prehistory of North America in general while emphasizing a better understanding and the identification of cultural resources unique to specific regions. Nine separate regions will be covered including: California, Northeast, Southeast, Plains, Midwest, Southwest/Great Basin, Pacific Northwest, Arctic, and Hawaii/Pacific Islands.

Module 8: "Cultural Resources Field Workshop"

This is an in-the-field session to learn how to identify artifacts and other cultural resources while laying out projects.

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Gelburd then established a group of agency personnel that included archeologists, other professionals, and media/training specialists to design a set of training objectives that would provide necessary knowledge, understanding, and skills. One of the objectives was to create a modular program that would incrementally improve skills and would be widely accessible to field personnel. It is not the intention of SCS that people who complete the modular program be considered or function as professional archeologists. Rather, SCS wishes to insure that SCS and other professionals (engineers, soil scientists) know when and how to make correct decisions about cultural resources.

The newly developed SCS training program consists of eight modules (see sidebar on previous page). The core program consists of the first six modules, lasting from 8 1/2 to 15 minutes each, in either slide/tape or video format. After viewing each module, a study guide with extra information and review quizzes is used to augment the audio-visual program. To be cost-effective with limited training funds, SCS personnel can either attend a group workshop with a trainer or work through the modules self-paced. When the core has been completed, Module 7, concerning regional material appropriate to a specific job location, is undertaken. Once all seven modules and the study guide have been completed, and the exercises reviewed by a supervisor, the trainee receives partial certification and is eligible for the field exercise, Module 8. Throughout this whole process and after, there is continued reinforcement with supplementary material, which will be described later.

The first six modules and the accompanying study guide have been field-tested within the last year at four technical center workshops and in two States, using SCS field personnel as class participants and control

groups. Pre- and post-session evaluations on all aspects of the material were conducted. The modules also have been presented at the national level for review by members of other Federal agencies. Both internal and external comments were reviewed and led to some changes in the program material.

Currently the slide/tape version of the six core modules is being produced and readied for conversion to video. The study guide is being desktop published. Both should be ready for initial distribution just about the time this article appears.

The study guide is a workbook of approximately 100 pages with training exercises complementing and reinforcing the module material with a *lagniappe* of archeological lore interspersed. There also is important resource material such as summaries of preservation laws and information about who to turn to for assistance. A cultural resources computerized training game ("Digkit") also has been produced, sample kits of "hands-on" artifacts are being constructed, and a bibliography of educational material currently available through State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and other sources will be distributed.

The bibliography of educational materials was compiled as part of a contribution to the LEAP (Listing of Education in Archeology Projects) clearinghouse. In November 1988, SCS sent a questionnaire to the SHPOs asking for information on eight product types, which would be entered into the LEAP clearinghouse and would be available for public access. In addition, SCS asked for information on "training materials" and sample products to incorporate into the SCS training program. Thirty-five States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Guam responded. More than 50 products were received. These have been evaluated and constitute the beginnings of a reference library at SCS.

At the National Conference of SHPOs in April 1989, SCS thanked the SHPOs for their cooperation in developing the bibliography and requested any new material for continuous updating of the list. A strong emphasis of the training program is developing a close working relationship between SHPOs and the individual State CRCs.

Further supplementary cultural resource material that is being prepared includes a handbook on how to contract for professional cultural resources services. Another planned project is the revision of the general manual on cultural resources protection. Clearly, SCS views the whole process as an educational program continuing throughout the years to come.

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Instructional slide from SCS Training Module. (Photo courtesy of SCS)

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SCS technician (right) advising landowner about soil uses and conservation. (Photo courtesy of SCS)

In addition to discussing SCS's cultural resources program and training modules, this article is meant to inform you about what SCS does, including:

- how SCS becomes involved with cultural resources;
- what SCS's limitations are within this field;
- how realistically SCS wishes to train as many field personnel as possible in the complexities of the issue; and
- how SCS can use the assistance of other professionals in the field of historic preservation.

We seek more cooperation among parties willing to work with our agency to achieve mutual goals. We encourage parties to help SCS better understand their areas by informing SCS field personnel of what is happening within their areas, and by sharing information about the availability of other educational opportunities or assistance. The SCS has and will make available or give access to as much of its training material as possible to any interested parties, although, as emphasized, SCS is limited in personnel and funding. One example of the kinds of cooperation SCS seeks on a local scale is its project with Wave Hill Park in New York City. The Park's cultural resources personnel are currently modifying some of the training modules for use with a younger audience within a city environment.

On the State level, excellent working relationships with some SHPOs already exist. It is our goal that ultimately this statement will apply to all States and Territories.

The SCS also has been cooperating on a national level with other Federal agencies on the myriad of issues being faced today. These include working on task forces dealing with anti-looting, public awareness, and preservation technology transfer, particularly for field applications of geographic information systems like the Army's GRASS (Geographic Resources Analysis Support System).

Our new training material and the efforts and goals mentioned above are our beginning in the development of a viable, long-range cultural resources program nationwide. For further information or to get involved with the SCS program contact Michael J. Kaczor, Archeologist, or Glen Ellen Alderton, Historian, SCS/Economics and Social Sciences Division, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013-2890; telephone (202) 447-2307.

Other important contact people are:

Midwest NTC: R. Stanley Riggle, SCS/Federal Bldg., Room 393, 100 Centennial Mall North, P.O. Box 82503, Lincoln, NE 68501; telephone (402) 471-5315;

Northeast NTC: Jeff Kenyon, SCS/160 East 7th St., Chester, PA 19013; telephone (215) 499-3926;

South NTC: Bobbie Harrison Ferguson, SCS/Ft. Worth Federal Center, Building 23, Room 60, Felix A. Hemphill St., P.O. Box 6567, Ft. Worth, TX 76116; telephone (817) 334-5456;

West NTC: Alan C. Spencer, SCS/Federal Bldg., Room 510, 511 NW Broadway, Portland, OR 97209; telephone (503) 221-2851;

Iowa State Office: Richard A. Rogers, SCS, 693 Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, IA 50309; telephone (515) 284-4260;

and the SCS State Cultural Resource Coordinators who can be reached through any of our State Offices.

¹ They are located in Chester, PA; Fort Worth, TX; Lincoln, NE; and Portland, OR. The Portland Office also handles Alaska and the Pacific Islands. The contact persons are given above.

REPORT

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT in NPS**

As the conservator of many of our country's most treasured cultural resources, the National Park Service (NPS) recognizes its significant role in honoring America's heritage. One important aspect of honoring this heritage is the development of specific skills and competencies relevant to the needs of those working in the field of cultural resources management. Individuals who manage, maintain and interpret the values inherent in many invaluable NPS properties are provided training in order to assist them in making wiser decisions.

America has experienced an explosion of technological information over the past several decades. Archeologists and other historic preservationists must do more than accept that this explosion is continuing. We must evaluate, select, and apply the appropriate information to make us more effective stewards of our cultural resources. Employee development in NPS facilitates this process. It challenges us to find new and better ways to resolve difficult questions. It also generates creativity, invigorates commitment, and promotes thoughtful planning.

The NPS employee development function is structured to provide for a multifaceted means of addressing professional growth for its employees. In addition, many of its programs are available to individuals outside of NPS. In fact, involvement of persons with varying perspectives is considered a positive feature in many NPS training programs. Individuals who are not employed by NPS should contact the sponsoring office of each program to determine if registration is possible. Tuition may be charged for attendance.

Employee development in NPS is managed from Washington, DC, by the Chief of the Employee Development Division. In addition to the immediate staff in Washington, the Chief also provides overall management guidance to the Superintendents at two national training academies and a representative at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

The training academies, the Albright and Mather Employee Development Centers, provide programs every year on topics relevant to cultural resources. Examples for 1989 include "Archeology for Managers" and "Cultural Resources Management." Offsite programs sponsored by the Centers are also available; i.e., "Historic Mining Workshop" at Death Valley National Monument, CA, and "Archeological Site Conservation"

at Chattanooga, TN, and co-sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Mississippi. The program of 12-hour archeological protection courses sponsored by the Archeological Assistance Division is coordinated through the NPS representative of FLETC.

Each of the 10 administratively designated regions of NPS has an Employee Development Officer. Two NPS Service Centers, which provide construction, exhibit, and publications services, also have their own Employee Development Officers. These localized offices frequently offer employee development activities in cultural resources. Individuals not employed by NPS may possibly attend these programs. Contact the individual offices for more details.

A specialized and relatively new initiative of NPS is the Skills Development Plan for Historic Preservation. This plan is a self-initiated learning program for NPS personnel who have historic preservation responsibilities. The self-initiated approach enables participants to have the flexibility to develop an end product that can be shared with others to help build the base of preservation knowledge. Further information on this program can be obtained from Ms. Bevitt, **Preservation Assistance Division**; telephone (202) 343-9561.

The Williamsport Preservation Training Center, under the general management of the Harper's Ferry Center, WV, trains specialists to both perform and direct preservation work on the thousands of historic structures in NPS. This program provides three-year internships, crossover assignments and specific developmental opportunities as requested by NPS units or other Federal agencies. Contact Ms. Jung, **Training Coordinator at the Williamsport Center**; telephone (301) 223-7872, for more information. Bulletins on both the Skills Development Plan for Historic Architects and the Williamsport Preservation Training Center are available from the coordinators or the Employee Development Division. A full listing of all NPS Employee Development Officers is listed on page 10.

NPS is currently planning its schedule of courses for 1990. To obtain a catalog that lists all the servicewide employee development opportunities for 1990, call the **Employee Development Division** at (202) 523-5280. The publication will be available in January 1990. Other questions and general requests for information can be directed to **Christopher Perry, Employee Development Specialist, Employee Development Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127**.

REPORT**EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

Reginald Hagood, Chief, Employee Development Division, P.O. Box 37127, Room 3413, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 523-5280, 523-5280 (FTS).



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Martha Aikens
Superintendent, *Mather Employee Development Center*
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(304) 535-6371
925-6215 (FTS)



William Supernaugh
NPS Agency Representative
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
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230-2246 (FTS)



Participants and coordinators in the Federal Archeology Program workshop at Mather Training Center, Harper's Ferry, WV. (NPS photos)

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

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(907) 257-2581

Pacific Northwest Region
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399-1147 (FTS)

Boise Interagency Fire Center
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554-9453 (FTS)

Rocky Mountain Region
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327-2776 (FTS)

Denver Service Center
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(303) 969-2191
327-2191 (FTS)

Southeast Region
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242-5712 (FTS)

Harpers Ferry Center
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Southwest Region
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National Capital Region
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North Atlantic Region
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(617) 223-5109
835-8925 (FTS)

REPORT**CALENDAR OF TRAINING COURSES, FY 1990**

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>December 1989</i>
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

4-14

Cultural Resources Management. Contact: Appropriate NPS Employee Development Officer, addresses and telephone numbers listed on page 10.

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>January 1990</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31				

8-11

Current Theory and Methods in Archaeology at the **University of Nevada, Reno, NV.** Contact: CRM, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557; (702) 784-4046.

23-25

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Washington, DC. Contact: Shauna Holmes (202) 786-0505; FTS 786-0505.

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>February 1990</i>
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28				

5-7

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Austin, TX . (See January listing for contact information.)

5-9

Archeological Resources Protection Training Program (ARPTP-002) in Glynco, NM. Contact: FLETC, Admissions Coordinator, Bldg. 64, Glynco, GA 31524; (912) 267-2421, FTS 230-2421.

*

* Registration deadline for **Doing Right by the National Register...** (See March listing.)

26-28

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Savannah, GA. (See January listing for contact information.)

REPORT**CALENDAR OF TRAINING COURSES, FY 1990**

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
				1	2 *	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23 *	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

March 1990

*

Registration deadline for *Historic Buildings and Natural Disasters*. (See listing in this month.)

12-14

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Memphis, TN. (See January listing for contact information.)

15-16

Doing Right by the National Register: Preparing Effective Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places in Washington, DC. Contact: Carol Gould or Peggy Boucher (202) 393-0038.

22-23

Historic Buildings and Natural Disasters in Washington, DC. Contact: Carol Gould or Peggy Boucher (202) 393-0038.

*

Registration deadline for *Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. (See April listing.)

28-30

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Santa Fe, NM. (See January listing for contact information.)

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30					

April 1990

*

Archeological Resources Protection Training Program (ARPTP-003) in Glynce, GA. (See February listing for contact information.)

12-13

Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Washington, DC. Contact: Carol Gould or Peggy Boucher (202) 393-0038.

*

Registration deadline for *Environmental Law*. (See May listing.)

16-18

Cultural Resource Contracting: Perspectives from the Private Sector in Las Vegas, NV. Contact: CRM, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0024.

16-21

Archeological Site Stabilization at Tennessee Valley Authority, TN. Contact: Richard C. Waldbauer, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; (202) 343-4113.

18-20

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Columbus, OH. (See January listing for contact information.)

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	28	29	30	31		

May 1990

30-5

Critical Issues in Curatorial Management: Historic Furnished Structure Workshop. Contact: NPS Employee Development Officer, addresses and telephone numbers listed on page 10.

2-4

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Los Angeles, CA. (See January listing for contact information.)

7-8

Environmental Law in Washington, D.C. Contact: Carol Gould or Peggy Boucher (202) 393-0038.

7-10

Rock Art Recording at the University of Neveda, Reno, NV. (See January listing for contact information.)

7-11

Cultural Resources: Identification, Analysis, and Evaluation in Santa Fe, NM. Contact: Paul Rubenstein, Corps of Engineers, (202) 272-8731.

16-18

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Albany, NY. (See January listing for contact information.)

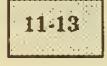
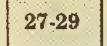
27-2

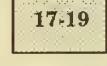
Archeological Site Stabilization at Tennessee Valley Authority, TN. (See April listing for contact information.)

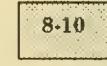
29-31

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law in Denver, CO. (See January listing for contact information.)

REPORT**CALENDAR OF TRAINING COURSES, FY 1990**

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>June 1990</i>
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	 <i>Meeting Historic Preservation Standards</i> in Washington, DC. Contact: NPS Employee Development Officer, addresses and telephone numbers listed on page 10.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	 <i>Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law</i> in Kansas City, MO. (See January listing for contact information.)
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	 <i>Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law</i> in Seattle, WA. (See January listing for contact information.)

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>July 1990</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	 <i>Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law</i> in Washington, DC. (See January listing for contact information.)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31					

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>August 1990</i>
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	 <i>Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law</i> in Honolulu, HI. (See January listing for contact information).
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30	31		

REPORT**CALENDAR OF TRAINING COURSES, FY 1990**

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	<i>September 1990</i>
						1	No training courses yet announced for September. See deadline information below for submitting your course schedule to be announced in future issues of the <i>REPORT</i> .
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30		

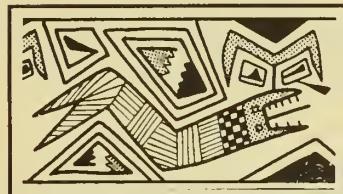
NOTE: The Archeological Assistance Division will sponsor *Archeological Law Enforcement*, *Archeology for Managers*, and *Seminar in Archeology: Method and Theory* during FY 1990. At press times, dates and locations have not been determined. This information will be announced in the *REPORT* as soon as it is available.

**DEADLINE CALENDAR for the FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY REPORT, 1990.**

Volume and Issue Number	Date of Publication	Deadline for Submitting Material
Volume 3, Number 1	March 1990	December 14, 1990
Volume 3, Number 2	June 1990	March 23rd, 1990
Volume 3, Number 3	September 1990	June 22nd, 1990
Volume 3, Number 4	December 1990	September 14, 1990

NOTE: Material received after deadline date will be considered for inclusion in the next scheduled *REPORT*.



REPORT**STATE of NORTH CAROLINA****ARCHEOLOGICAL
PROTECTION
EFFORTS****STATE of ARIZONA**

A new section devoted to the Site Steward Program has been started within the *Arizona Preservation News*, published by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. Titled "Protecting Our Past," it will provide regular information about program developments. The July issue contains an introduction outlining the purpose of the Site Steward Program, its organizational structure, handbook, and volunteer training. The section will also provide updates on program activities as carried out in each of the regions. *Arizona Preservation News* is a quarterly publication and is sent free upon request by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona State Parks, 800 West Washington St., Suite 415, Phoenix, AZ 85007; telephone (602) 542-4009.

STATE of ILLINOIS

On Aug. 11, 1989, an Illinois law to protect unregistered graves and grave markers from intentional looting and vandalism was signed. Gov. James R. Thompson stated, "In Illinois, it is a question of immediate concern to those who wish to halt the 'mining' of fields for artifacts and bones that bring increasing profits in open artifacts markets. This new law sets tough criminal and civil penalties for the intentional disturbance or desecration of unregistered graves--laws that should deter destruction of the burial places of prehistoric Indians, pioneer settlers, and Civil War veterans." The law prohibits disturbance without a permit, offering human skeletal remains or grave artifacts for sale or exchange knowing they have been illegally removed, and allowing disturbance of graves on one's own property. For cases of unavoidable disturbance, the standardized permitting process is to be administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. For further information contact the Office of the Governor; telephone (217) 782-7355.

Two individuals who looted burials in North Carolina's Davidson County are the first to have been convicted under the State's 1981 unmarked graves protection law. They were charged after selling human remains to undercover agents. Significant quantities of artifacts and human remains (a minimum of 281 individuals) were confiscated from the looters' homes, and the release of these items to the State was included in the judicial sentence. Among other things found in the houses were trade magazines listing artifacts for sale from dealers nationwide. For further information about the North Carolina program to protect archeological resources contact Steven Claggett, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 109 East Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27611; telephone (919) 733-4763.

**NATIONAL TRUST for
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

More States are enacting historic preservation laws to protect properties from projects such as highway building, university expansions, and State-funded development. Frequently, these are called "State 106" or "State 4(f)" laws, in reference to two major Federal historic preservation laws. Among the laws recently attracting attention are New Mexico's new Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act, which permits use of State or municipal funds for construction at significant sites only when no prudent or feasible alternative can be found; Kansas' and Connecticut's similar laws, which have been upheld in court actions to prevent destruction of buildings; and Vermont and Rhode Island laws, which stress comprehensive planning to include historic preservation elements. There are now more than 30 laws that invoke some form of review process when State actions threaten historic properties. The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) monitors legislation and supports States and localities to strengthen historic preservation laws. Further information about NTHP's State and local program is available by contacting Constance Beaumont, NTHP, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 673-4000. A report titled *State Systems for Designating Properties and the Results of Designation* by Margaret Davis Coleman, is available for \$14 from the Center for Preservation Policy Studies, NTHP (address and telephone given above).

(Continued on page 16)

REPORT**ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION EFFORTS***(Continued from page 15)***NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

The Alaska Regional Office has developed a one-sheet, pocket-sized, laminated field guide on the "Standard Operating Procedure for Archeological Resources Violations." It provides brief statements on observing violations, assessing the situation, protecting the crime scene, and processing the crime scene, i.e., whom to call. It was adapted from a similar guide used by the Portland District of the Corps of Engineers. For further information contact **Susan Morton, Archeological Assistance Program, National Park Service, 2525 Gambell St., Anchorage, AK 99503; telephone (907) 257-2559.**

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**CULTURAL RESOURCE EDUCATION PROGRAM**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Area Archeology Section has been in operation in Alaska for nine years. The section is responsible for conducting cultural resource inventories on more than 12,000 Native allotment parcels and thousands of restricted townsite lots situated throughout the State. Locating, documenting, and sometimes excavating the hundreds of prehistoric and historic sites uncovered is the primary mission of BIA archeologists. All actions are in full compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, this is not a land managing unit, and educating the public and the people in village communities as to the importance of protecting and preserving archeologically important sites is the only viable alternative to physically monitoring large regions in the State.

The BIA's cultural resource education program has evolved from occasional presentations at anthropological conferences at a college-accredited archeological field school. Staff archeologists now annually conduct seminars and group discussions in a number of villages. Authoring articles for publication and presenting papers at professional conferences throughout the United States are now major elements in the effort to promote cultural resource awareness.

In 1987, the BIA Area Archeology Section organized and directed a Native youth field school at the site of a prehistoric dwelling structure on Kodiak Island. The six-week project, under a cooperative agreement with the Kodiak Area Native Association, educated five teenaged students in professional archeological

methods, theories, and excavation techniques. More importantly, it advanced an appreciation of their own cultural heritage through a data recovery program.

The overwhelming success of this pilot program has encouraged BIA and Native groups to continue this venture of public/private partnership projects. Another field school is already in the planning stage for next year. The fruition of the BIA's education program is being realized and the Native and non-Native people of Alaska are becoming more aware of the merit of cultural resources preservation.

For further information about the program contact **Neal Crozier, Area Archeologist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1675 C St., Anchorage, AK 99501-5198; telephone (907) 271-4002.**



The software and manual for NADB-REPORTS, Version 2.01, is being shipped to State and Federal Historic Preservation Offices for preview. To date, 25 states have requested preview copies. Several Federal agency offices have also requested copies for the purpose of entering reports into the National Archeological Database.

The NADB-PROJECTS software and manual are currently being reviewed in the Archeological Assistance Division. NADB-PROJECTS, Version 1.0, was developed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The software will be tested at selected Federal agency offices beginning in October.

For information about the National Archeological Database, contact **Veletta Canouts, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4103.**

FOREST SERVICE**INTERPRETATION: "WINDOWS on the PAST"**

A new part of the USDA Forest Service National Recreation Strategy encourages development of opportunities for visitors to experience the cultural heritage in the National Forests. Titled "Windows on the Past," it is meant to provide interpretations of National

REPORT

Forest lands, how they have been used, and what multiple-use management means. Each National Forest is encouraged to develop at least one new "window," which may include projects such as interpretive travel routes, displays, participatory archeology activities, onsite interpretation, and brochures. These may be accomplished through cost-share efforts with local historical societies, interpretive associations, or private individuals and companies. Some elements are planned on a nationwide basis, including a short guidebook on implementing "Windows on the Past."

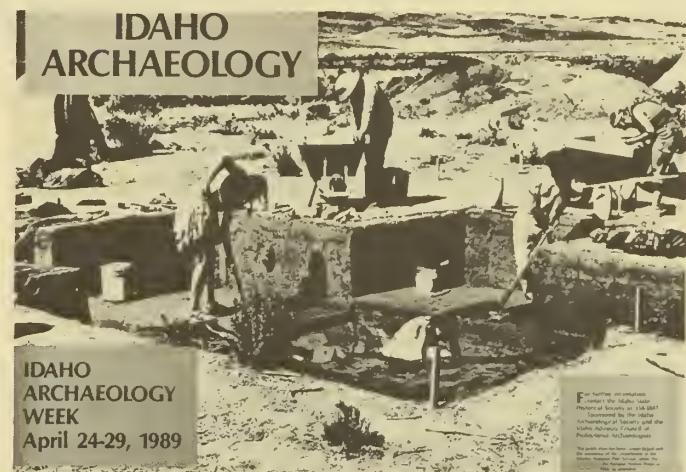
Recognizing the potential of archeology to raise public awareness about the fragility and irreplaceable nature of cultural resources, some elements of the program have already begun. Some National Forest Action Plans have been amended to include cultural resource interpretive projects as elements of 10-Year Implementation Schedules. The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) was identified as a national partner, and Forest Service participation in the SAA Anti-Looting Initiative has been significant. In July, the Southwestern Region and Southern Region sponsored a training course titled "Cultural Resources Interpretation and Planning." It was designed to familiarize Regional personnel with interpretive principles and techniques, and it was conducted by the NPS Employee Development Division at the Mather Training Center in Harper's Ferry, WV.

Information about "Windows on the Past" is available from Forest Service Regional Archeologists or Evan DeBlois, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090; telephone (202) 447-7754.

PROMOTING STATE ARCHEOLOGY WEEKS

Since last October when the Archeological Assistance Program published and distributed a technical brief (*Arizona Archaeology Week: Promoting the Past to the Public*, AAD Technical Brief No. 2, 1988) designed to promote State Archeological Week celebrations, we have been receiving news from States that have such programs. The latest communications have been from Idaho, Louisiana, and Texas.

The first "Idaho Archaeology Week" was proclaimed by Governor Cecil Andrus on April 10 and held from April 24 to 29, 1989. Events were held throughout the State, and sponsors included Federal and State agencies, professional organizations, and universities. A tour to the Wees Bar Petroglyphs field, sponsored by the Idaho State Historical Society and the Bureau of Land Management, attracted 500 people who waited patiently to be ferried across the Snake River. Information about



Idaho Archaeology Week Poster. (Photo courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society)

Idaho Archaeology Week is available from the Idaho State Historical Society, 210 Main St., Boise, ID 83702; telephone (208) 334-3847.

The "Louisiana Archeology Week" was held from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, 1989. An important part of this year's celebration was the distribution of full-color Archeology Week posters and archeology theme "Take Pride in America" bookmarks. The offer was made to 66 libraries statewide, and 54 of them responded with order requests. These kinds of products are considered to be of tremendous help in reaching a large part of the public with the archeological protection message. Information about this program is available from Nancy Hawkins, Division of Archaeology, Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804; telephone (504) 342-8170.

A statewide "Texas Archeology Awareness Week" was held for the first time from April 9 to 15, 1989. The planning for the celebration was initiated by the Texas Archeological Society, and it was joined in co-sponsorship by the Texas Historical Commission, the Office of the Texas State Archeologist, the Texas Historical Foundation, and the Council of Texas Archeologists. As part of the project, these organizations have prepared a report on 1989 activities that is available by contacting Teddy Stlckney, President, Texas Archeological Society, 201 West Solomon St., Midland, TX 79705; telephone (915) 682-9384.

We encourage other States, cities, towns, and local governments to undertake similar public education efforts to promote archeology and archeological preservation. We shall continue to publicize these efforts and provide as much assistance as possible for them. Please send information about archeology celebrations to the editors of the *REPORT* at the address given on the back of this publication.

REPORT**NOTES...NOTES...NOTES**

**Bureau of Land Management
NEW CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT MANUALS**

Twelve new Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manuals provide uniform cultural resource management guidance for BLM's field offices. These internal directives establish policy and procedures for the program's major components: identification, planning, protection, and utilization. Several additional manuals are now in preparation, including one on Native American coordination and consultation.

The BLM administers the Federal Government's largest body of cultural resources, located on more than 270 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska. Consistent with BLM cultural resource guidance originally issued in 1978, the manuals turn to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, 90 Stat. 2743) for the program's planning-based structure. They interpret the various federalwide cultural resource laws relative to BLM's multiple use mission, following the principle that appropriate utilization of cultural resources is the end goal of cultural resource management.

A limited supply of the manuals is available for distribution to interested persons. More information may be obtained from local BLM offices or from John Douglas or Richard Brook, Bureau of Land Management (340), Washington, DC 20240; telephone (202) 343-9353.

**Bureau of Land Management
PRESERVATION AWARD**

Gary Stumpf, who is the Arizona State Office archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is the first recipient of the BLM's "Cultural Resource Management Public Service Award." This national award honors outstanding contributions toward effective relations between and coordination of the professional and lay communities to further BLM cultural resources management program goals. Specifically, Stumpf is recognized for effective participation in professional societies and organizations, for outstanding leadership in public outreach, and significant achievement in the development and use of volunteer programs.

INFORMATION for the PUBLIC?

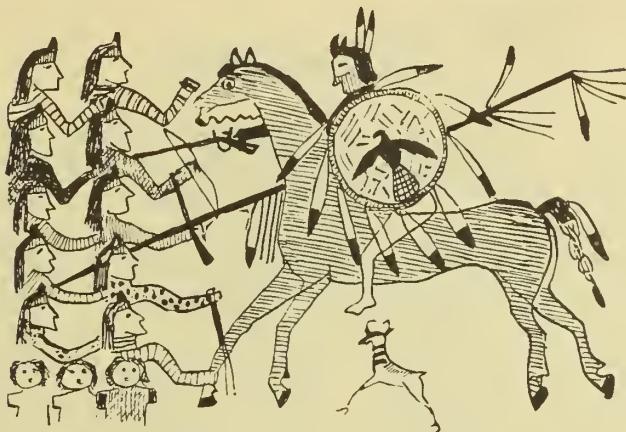
In an effort to evaluate success--and failure--in getting information on federally-sponsored archeological research to the public, Hester Davis requests information from federal agencies on their efforts to inform the general public about the results of archeological projects. Samples of brochures, photographs of exhibits, examples of popular publications are requested. Other information will be requested of archeologists in agencies in the next two months for more details, particularly regarding such things as budgets, percent of projects with successful public information components, percent of projects with no public information component. The information about activities already contained in the LEAP clearinghouse, maintained by the NPS Archeological Assistance Division, will be included in this project. New information may be submitted on the LEAP forms by respondents, and those forms ultimately will be entered into the clearinghouse. The results of this project will be compiled in a paper to be delivered at the annual meeting of the SAA in Las Vegas. Please send information to **Hester A. Davis, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249.**

PUBLICATIONS**Cultural Parks Proceedings**

The results of a conference that emphasized meaningful local participation in park decision making and the distribution of the benefits of tourism have been published. Titled International Perspectives on Cultural Parks, Proceedings of the First World Conference, Mesa Verde National Park, CO, 1984, it covers the range of international legislation; the relationships among technology transfer efforts, modern industry and finance; the impacts of tourism on park resources; and the need to incorporate indigenous peoples into park planning and operations. There is a diversity in political, religious, and geographic coverage as well. Copies are available upon request to **Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330.**

Rock Art

The proceedings of the 14th Annual American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA) Conference are available, titled Preserving Our Rock Art Heritage, Occasional Paper 1. In addition to the keynote address by

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Constance Silver on rock art conservation, the volume contains the text of a panel discussion on conservation and a selected bibliography of 170 international publications on rock art protection. Copies may be ordered for \$15.50 from **Helen K. Crotty, ARARA Publications, P.O. Box 65, San Miguel, CA 93451.**

Interpretation

Historical Archaeological Museum Interpretation: An Exemplary Course is a booklet describing a course developed and taught at the Hagley Museum and Library in 1985 and 1987. The course addressed theory and practice of historical archeology within a museum context and "a holistic approach to material analysis." One of its strengths was the recognition of historical archeology in museum planning. Its several instructors possessed a variety of expertise, and their sessions were coordinated by the principal instructor, David Orr of the NPS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. The booklet includes a course description, syllabus, reading list, and bibliography suitable for curricula in museum training, historical archeology, and public history. Copies are available upon request to the **Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; telephone (302) 658-2400, ext. 243.**

Protection Education

The American Society for Conservation Archaeology (ASCA) has published the proceedings of a symposium on archeological protection titled *Fighting Indiana Jones in Arizona*. It deals with public education about archeological protection by focussing on "developing" sites, agency and organization perspectives, and teaching archeology at the pre-college level. Past issues of ASCA proceedings also are available. They present the results of other special symposia on topics

such as conservation, preservation, and cultural resources management pertinent to Federal and State archeological programs as well as private concerns. Copies of proceedings, at nominal cost, can be obtained by contacting **John L. Montgomery, ASCA, Station 9, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM 88130; telephone (505) 562-2254.**

Instrumental Analyses

The Corps of Engineers Environmental Impact Research Program has produced a report titled *Instrumental Techniques in Archeological Research, USA CERL Technical Report N-88/24*. It is intended to serve as a reference on analytic techniques and begins with an overview on instrumental analyses accompanied by a summary chart and matrix. Subsequent chapters are organized by general analytical categories and include descriptions of each technique. An annotated bibliography is included as well as a list of analytical laboratories. Copies of the report are available by contacting **National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161; telephone (703) 487-4600.**

Archaeological Institute of America Travel Guide



Each year the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) publishes a guide to archeological sites that are open for tours or sightseeing, or that advertise volunteer opportunities in *Archaeology* magazine. The AIA also publishes a *Bulletin* that lists fieldwork opportunities. The NPS Archeological Assistance Division has found the information in past guides on U.S. sites very helpful for public education and for promoting public awareness of America's archeological heritage.

The AIA has issued a general invitation to individuals, organizations, and agencies seeking visitors or volunteers to send information for the 1990 versions of the *Travel Guide* and the *Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin*. We urge those of you interested in participating in either guide to call the AIA at the following numbers. The deadline for providing information to the *Travel Guide* is Nov. 30 and for the *Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin* is Nov. 15. Quick action is essential if you haven't already made contact. For further information, contact *Travel Guide, Mark Rose, Senior Editor, Archaeology, New York, NY 10038; telephone (212) 732-5154; or*

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Fieldwork Bulletin, Galina Gorokhoff, Publications Manager, AIA, Boston, MA 02115; telephone (617) 353-9361.

Preservation Planning

The Interagency Archeological Services Division of the NPS Southeast Regional Office (IAS/SERO) has published Historic Preservation Planning on Military Bases: An Example from Fort Polk, Louisiana, Interaction Special Publication Number 3. It presents the results of a 1988 Southeastern Archaeological Conference symposium on how all the cultural resource data gathered at Fort Polk (nearly 140,000 acres) can impact land management strategies. The process by which this research was accomplished and some of the research results are examined to acknowledge the debt the archeological profession owes to agencies conducting responsible resources management practices. Copies of the report are available by contacting Richard Waldbauer, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4113. Information about Interaction publications is available from John Ehrenhard, IAS/SERO, National Park Service, 75 Spring St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30303; telephone (404) 331-2629.

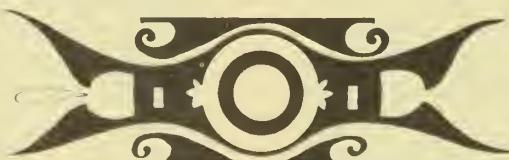
A series of cultural resources management plans for Delaware State Parks has been produced. They are based upon existing archeological information, collection of new information that will contribute to park-specific concerns, and development of appropriate management priorities. Two recent issues are Cultural Resources Management Plan for Walter S. Carpenter Jr. State Park and Cultural Resources Management Plan for Four Seashore Parks and Other Coastal Properties. Consistent formats make the plans easily comparable, but each specifically addresses park environments and resources to describe model relationships. Copies of plans in this series are available by contacting Cara L. Wise, Technical Services Section, Division of Parks and Recreation, Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, 89 Kings Highway, P.O. Box 1401, Dover, DE 19903; telephone (302) 736-5285.

CONFERENCES

A symposium titled "Natural Forces and Ruins," will be held in Albuquerque, NM, from Feb. 27 to March 1, 1990. It is being organized by the National Park Service Southwest Regional Office. The objectives will be to develop a consensus about ruins preservation, improve preservation technology transfer, develop consistent technology application, share information, and improve public involvement and education. Topics to be covered include causes, effects, and control of ruins deterioration; public involvement and interpretation of preservation measures; pre-treatment documentation, compliance, and research; and methods of ruins preservation. For further information contact Charles B. Voll, Planning and Resources Management, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728; telephone (505) 988-6781 or 988-6857.

An interdisciplinary symposium titled "Materials Issues In Art and Archeology," will be held in San Francisco, CA, from April 16 to 20, 1990. It will be cosponsored by the Smithsonian Institution Conservation Analytical Laboratory and the Getty Conservation Institute and will be part of the program of the next meeting of the Materials Research Society. Papers are solicited that deal with interdisciplinary problems in characterization of materials, the role of technology in material culture, deterioration and treatment, and materials composition and structural analysis. Abstracts should be sent to MRS Headquarters, 9800 McKnight Road, Suite 327, Pittsburgh, PA 15237, by Nov. 15, 1989.

The General Session of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works annual meeting will include a section titled "Treatment Choices for Large Collections: Ethical, Financial and Technical Considerations." It will be held in Richmond, VA, from May 29 to June 3, 1990. The section will deal with mass treatments in archival, ethnographic, archeological, and decorative arts collections. Related issues of documentation, research, and quality control also will be addressed. For further information contact Paul Himmelstein, AIC Program Chair, 444 Central Park West, New York, NY 10025; telephone (212) 666-4630.

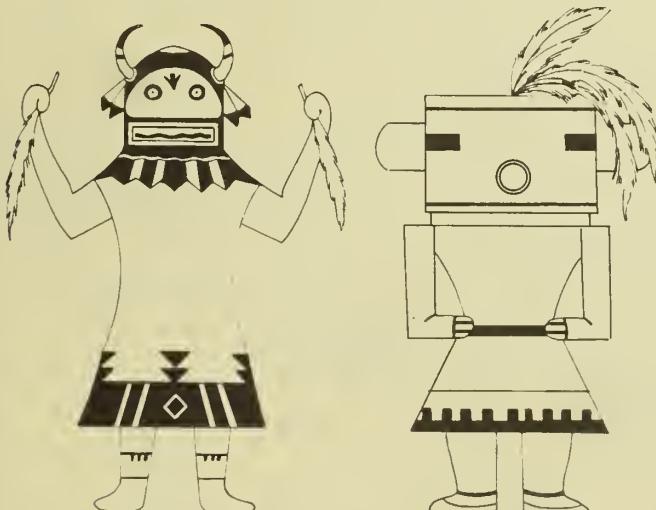


REPORT**TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

ICCROM and the Getty Conservation Institute

The new edition of the *International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property* is available. It provides information on conservation and restoration training throughout the world. A "Subject Index" identifies programs in topics such as archeological conservation, site protection, industrial archeology, environmental control, exhibition, storage, and general treatment procedures for archeological objects. An "Institution Listings" organizes training programs alphabetically by nation. The edition is printed in both English and French. It is published as a joint venture of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (an organization within UNESCO) and the Getty Conservation Institute. Requests for copies and suggestions for revisions should be sent to **Documentation Section, ICCROM, Via di San Michele 13, 00153 Rome, Italy; or Training Program, Getty Conservation Institute, 4503 Glencoe Ave., Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537.**

Another source of information about museum training opportunities is the directory titled *Museum Studies International*. It may be ordered from the **Office of Museum Programs, Room 2332, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.**



National Park Service

The Interagency Archeological Services Branch of the Western Regional Office (IAS/WRO) conducted a survey in 1988 of cultural resources training courses offered by Federal agencies. Standardized information was collected by telephone from 15 sources and compiled into a report covering six Federal agencies (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, Corps of Engineers, and Soil Conservation Service). The survey revealed common interests in priorities for training to be in archeological protection, curatorial standards, archeological contracting guidance, application of National Register criteria to archeological properties, and regulations and guidelines such as the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. One recommendation was for improved, centralized information on training opportunities. This issue of the *REPORT* and its ongoing column titled "Training Opportunities" are efforts to implement that recommendation. Copies of the IAS/WRO report are available by contacting **Richard Waldbauer, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4113.**

Williamsport Preservation Training Center

The Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC) was established in 1977 to meet the need for specialists to perform and direct preservation work on historic structures within the National Park System. It is located in the historic Cushwa Warehouse along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Williamsport, MD. The WPTC provides employee development opportunities through three major program areas: (1) three-year internships for personnel with previous experience and career goals in NPS historic preservation; (2) workshops in specialist skills for NPS units and Federal agencies; and (3) crossover assignments for personnel who identify historic preservation as a developmental need. Further information about training opportunities at WPTC is available from **Diane Jung, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, P.O. Box 106, Williamsport, MD 21795; telephone (301) 223-7872.**

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